

WEATHER FORECAST:  
Cloudy tonight and Saturday.  
(Full Report On Page Two.)

# The Washington Times

HOME  
EDITION

NUMBER 8541.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1915.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## JURY VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT IN BARNES CASE; ONE CHANGES

Court Astonished by Sudden Poll  
After Verdict and Request  
That Costs of Suit Be Divid-  
ed by Principals.

Justice Andrews Sends Panel  
Back to Deliberate Further  
Before Rendering Decision  
According to Law.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 21.—  
An unparalleled court mix-up re-  
sulted today in an illegal verdict  
being returned in favor of Theo-  
dore Roosevelt in William Barnes'  
\$50,000 libel suit against the for-  
mer President.

The jury filed into the court-  
room at 11 o'clock. The foreman  
reported that a unanimous verdict  
had been reached in favor of Ro-  
osevelt, but that the costs of the  
case be divided between the  
parties.

The news was flashed all over  
the country by the operators who  
had been waiting for the verdict.

Then, to the astonishment of  
the courtroom, a few minutes later  
when the clerk called the roll, one  
jurymen, Edward Burns, a Demo-  
crat, changed his vote and decided  
against the former President. The  
other eleven voted for him.

Justice Andrews ruled then that  
the request of the jury that the ex-  
penses be divided and the division  
in the vote made the verdict illegal.  
He sent the twelve men back to  
deliberate further.

### JURY STILL OUT.

At 1235 the Roosevelt-Barnes jury  
was still out. At that time Justice  
Andrews, who had been holding court  
in session, expecting immediate  
report, adjourned the court until  
2 o'clock.

When the jury filed in at 2 o'clock  
and declared its verdict there was  
no commotion in the courtroom, though  
there was considerable suppressed  
excitement. Justice Andrews had  
warned spectators and lawyers that  
any sort of a demonstration would  
be dealt with severely.

The verdict returned by the jury,  
it was pointed out by lawyers, was  
made illegal by two things. The eleven  
division of the vote, they said,  
made it unacceptable in a court of  
law, even in a civil case, as a unanimous  
(Continued on Page Eight.)

## TO EXPLAIN FAR EAST SITUATION TO WILSON

Ambassador Guthrie, Home  
From Japan, Will Confer  
With President Tonight.

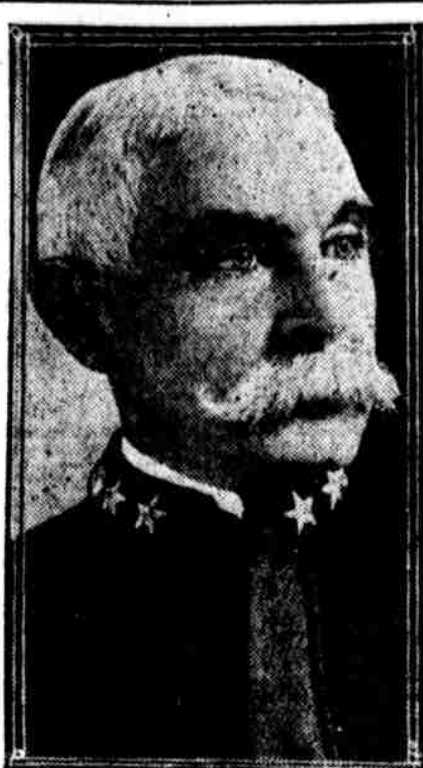
President Wilson will hear first-  
hand tonight the inside of the recent  
negotiations between Japan and  
China.

At 8 o'clock he will receive at the  
White House George W. Guthrie,  
United States ambassador to Japan,  
who has just returned to this country  
on account of his wife's illness.

Throughout the controversy Mr.  
Guthrie was kept informed of every  
move made by the Japanese govern-  
ment.

He will tell the President, it is  
understood, that the Japanese govern-  
ment assured him throughout the  
period of diplomatic exchanges be-  
tween Tokyo and Peking, that Japan  
was in no sense seeking to injure the  
rights of the United States or of any  
other third power in the Far East, and  
aimed merely to insure her right to  
commercial expansion.

## 'Men, Not Mollycoddles,' His Plea to Mothers



ADMIRAL COLBY M. CHESTER,  
Retired.

## WAR TWICE AVOIDED BY AMERICAN NAVY

Admiral Chester Tells Arbitra-  
tion Conference Mobilization  
Often Preserves Peace.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 21.—  
The Lake Mohonk Conference on Inter-  
national Peace and Arbitration today  
listened to a stirring speech by Admiral  
Colby M. Chester, retired, in which he  
related some incidents of his fifty years'  
service in the United States navy and  
declared that in at least two instances  
nothing but the mobilization of the navy  
prevented war—in 1874, with Spain, and  
in 1892, with Chile.

Admiral Chester ridiculed the cult  
which urges women to do away with tin  
soldiers in the nursery as an antidote  
to militarism, and urged mothers to  
raise their boys to be "men and not  
mollycoddles."

Business men representing chambers  
of commerce of cities the country over,  
presented to the conference today resolu-  
tions favoring the establishment of a  
permanent court of international jus-  
tice and an international police force to  
execute its decrees and urging national  
preparedness and the strengthening mil-  
itary and naval forces so as to protect  
the coast.

The business men's resolution bespeak  
for the President the cordial sympathy  
and assistance of all citizens regardless  
of section or party.

### Business Men Talks.

George Burnham, jr., of Philadelphia,  
a director of the Baldwin locomotive  
works, discussed the world peace ques-  
tion from the standpoint of the business  
man.

He said the world of business was al-  
ways opposed to war and that the busi-  
ness men in Berlin were against war as  
long as it was an open question. The  
question now was what the busi-  
ness men can do to prevent future  
wars.

The conference will hold its final ses-  
sion this evening and adopt a platform,  
which is being drawn by Dr. Elmer  
Ellsworth Brown, former Gov. Simon  
E. Eliot, of Connecticut; Prof. John  
R. Clark, of Columbia University; An-  
drew B. Humphrey, of New York; Sen-  
ator Henri LaFontaine, of Belgium;  
former President Charles W. Eliot, of  
Harvard University; and L. M. Culbert,  
of Denver.

The platform, in accordance with the  
unbroken Mohonk rule, will state the  
positions and principles upon which the  
conference is substantially united in  
opinion.

## Marconi Hurries At Call of His King

Drops Law Suit to Take Charge of  
Wireless System of  
Italy.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Saying, "My  
country wants me, I must go," William  
Marconi, the wireless inventor, abruptly  
left the United States District Court  
here today to sail for Italy. Marconi  
has been here for several weeks suing  
the Atlantic Communication Company,  
the American branch of the Telefunken  
system of Germany, for alleged in-  
fringement of patent rights. At noon  
today he received messages from the  
ambassador and King to return to his  
country to take charge of the entire  
wireless system. He will sail tomorrow  
morning on the steamer Stimpalia for  
Naples.

The inventor was on the stand  
throughout the morning and was being  
cross-examined when the messages  
came. He asked Judge Van  
Vechten Veeder for permission to read  
the messages, and upon doing so set his  
lawsuit aside.

Your Honor, I want to be excused.  
I have received a message to return to  
my fatherland. I must leave immedi-  
ately.

He was warned that his going away  
may be at the cost of his losing his  
case, but he was determined to  
answer the call and could not remain  
under any circumstances.

## Chicken Thief Sent To Prison for Life

ALEXANDRIA, May 21.—John Wil-  
son, alias "Sick Boy," covered, will  
have to spend the remainder of his  
life behind the walls of the State peni-  
tentiary at Richmond.

## AFFIDAVITS ON 'STOCK DEALS' BRING CLASH

Controversy Halts Arguments as  
Justice McCoy Indicates De-  
sire to Go Deeper.

## ECHO OF THE JOHNSON CASE

Attorney Untermeyer Charges At-  
tempt at "Gross Imposition  
Upon the Court."

Conflicting affidavits, regarding the  
alleged stock deals, transactions be-  
tween the Riggs National Bank and the  
now defunct firm of Lewis Johnson &  
Co., interrupted the regular course of  
argument, and resulted in controversy  
between opposing counsel when Justice  
McCoy resumed today the hearing of  
the suit of the bank against Secretary  
of the Treasury McAdoo, Comptroller  
of the Currency Williams, and Treasur-  
er Burke.

Samuel Untermeyer, of Government  
counsel, told the court that he regarded  
an affidavit filed yesterday by Messrs.  
Glover, Flather, and Flather, officers  
of the bank, disavowing knowledge of  
entries on Johnson & Co.'s books, as "a  
gross imposition upon the court, if not  
worse."

### Affidavits Filed.

Prior to this, Mr. Untermeyer had filed  
an affidavit, signed by W. Morris  
Lammond, former bookkeeper for the  
defunct brokerage firm, in which Lam-  
mond testified that for a number of  
years he had been familiar with an ac-  
count on the firm's books showing  
"stock and bond transactions between  
the firm and the Riggs National Bank."

Justice McCoy indicated that he would  
go fully into these affidavits later.

Attorney Hogan, of the bank's coun-  
sel, again informed the court that he  
insisted that the Riggs National Bank  
"as a bank, had not engaged in short  
selling and stock transactions."

Justice McCoy said he had gained the  
impression from the affidavit that the  
bank officers knew nothing whatever  
of any account in the Lewis Johnson &  
Co. books which related to the Riggs  
Bank.

"If I have conveyed the wrong im-  
pression in the hastily drawn affidavit,"  
said Mr. Hogan, "I am sorry, but the  
thing I wanted to convey was that the  
bank was charged with short-selling,  
and that such a charge was false."

### Meaning of Affidavit.

"Then the affidavit should have said,"  
suggested Justice McCoy, gravely, "that  
while it might be true that such an ac-  
count was on the books of the firm, it  
was for other purposes than the profit  
of the bank."

Justice McCoy said he knew that Mr.  
Hogan would not attempt to mislead  
the court. He showed a disposition to  
look further into the apparent con-  
flict between the affidavits and the mis-  
understanding as to their meaning.

When Mr. Hogan was interrogated  
arguing a minor point about stock trans-  
action commissions, Mr. Untermeyer in-  
terrupted.

"That is immaterial. There is a much  
more important matter here. In fact,  
it is one of the most serious things I  
have ever seen in a court case."

The reading and filing of the Lam-  
mond affidavit, and the resultant dis-  
cussion, delayed for an hour the re-  
sumption of argument by former Sen-  
ator Bailey, who is closing for the bank  
in the suit to enjoin the Treasury of-  
ficials.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## FOUR YOUNGSTERS HAVE CLOSE CALL

Mother Finds Children Uncon-  
scious From Gas, But They  
Are Revived.

Four children of Mr. and Mrs. William  
J. Long, 77 H Street, northeast, had  
a narrow escape from asphyxiation  
by carbon monoxide gas today, all of  
them being unconscious when found in  
the basement by their mother.

A hurry call was sent to the Emer-  
gency Hospital, and after working over  
the little patients with restoratives, Dr.  
H. C. Nebbett succeeded in reviving  
them and they are expected to recover.

The children were John Long, five  
years old; Margaret, four; Katherine,  
three, and Marian, not quite two.

The gas which nearly cost the lives  
of the four children was generated in a  
water heater in the basement. Mrs.  
Long was asleep and the children were  
playing in the basement. Shortly  
after 10 o'clock Mrs. Long called to  
John, and getting no reply went to in-  
vestigate.

## Thaw to Continue Handball in Jail

Will Remain With Members of  
"Alimony Club" in Ludlow  
Street a Month.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Harry K.  
Thaw will continue to play hand ball  
with members of the "alimony club," in  
the Ludlow street jail for at least a  
month. By agreement of attorneys his  
sanitary trial was today put over until  
the court of appeals rules on a lower  
court decision, granting Thaw a jury to  
pass on his mental condition.

Attorney General Woodbury planned  
to go before an intermediary court to-  
day to ask that Thaw's victory in the  
lower court be set aside. Thaw's at-  
torneys, however, consented to have the  
matter taken directly to the court of ap-  
peals. Thaw, in the meantime, will not  
be compelled to return to the Tombs.

## KAISER WILL MAKE COUNTERPROPOSALS

Gerard Says Germany Desires  
Diminution in Munitions  
Traffic With the Allies.

Dispatches from United States Am-  
bassador Gerard, at Berlin indicating  
the contents of the preliminary draft  
of Germany's reply to President Wilson,  
were discussed at length at today's  
meeting of the Cabinet.

Although forecasting a reply from  
the Imperial German Government, which  
will be conciliatory in tone and de-  
sires of meeting the demands of Presi-  
dent Wilson regarding respect for  
American lives and property on the high  
seas, the dispatches it is stated, were  
of such character as to warn the Cab-  
inet that Germany will make counter-  
proposals to bring about a diminu-  
tion in the traffic in war supplies  
between the United States and the  
allies.

Allies Dependent On U. S.  
Mr. Gerard, it is stated, has made it  
plain that the German government is  
greatly concerned over the fact that the  
allies are increasingly dependent on the  
United States, not only for the great  
bulk of their war munitions, but for those  
which have been most deadly and effec-  
tive in their campaign. The Kaiser's  
advisers have convinced themselves that  
but for the service which American  
manufacturers of ammunition have  
rendered, Germany would long ago have  
brought the allies to terms.

These views, Mr. Gerard is said to  
have reported, have been frankly  
communicated to him by officials of  
the German foreign office in their ef-  
fort to impress upon him the fact  
that if Germany abandoned her sub-  
marine warfare against all merchant  
ships without some guarantee from  
the United States that the traffic  
would be restricted, she would be  
practically surrendering herself to  
annihilation.

### To Be Vised By Kaiser.

For this reason, Mr. Gerard is be-  
lieved to have indicated, Germany, in  
the preliminary draft of her reply,  
has offered to respect all vessels  
leaving United States ports for the  
war zone which bear certificates that  
they do not carry contraband.

This preliminary draft, Mr. Gerard  
has indicated, is subject to the fact  
that the Kaiser who is on his way to  
Berlin, will sign the final version of  
the reply. It is expected that the  
Austro-German successes in Gallie-  
cia, Secretary Bryan also submitted to  
the Cabinet the memorandum issued  
yesterday in London by the British  
foreign office explaining the position  
of the British government toward  
American ships and the principle en-  
gaged in neutral ships, detained in  
English ports under orders in council  
governing the British embargo  
against Germany.

### Overruled By President.

Mr. Bryan is generally understood to  
have urged that the Administration file  
a protest with Great Britain regarding  
these detentions before Germany re-  
plies to the Administration's demand  
that Berlin might see clearly that the  
United States is playing no favorites  
in her efforts to protect American  
commerce.

He is said to have been overruled by  
the President, backed by other mem-  
bers of the Cabinet, on the ground that  
the Administration should concern itself  
with one complaint at a time.

The British memorandum, while re-  
fused to refuse to the statements  
which have been made regarding  
alleged unjust detention of American  
ships, is not thought by some  
officials here to mean the principle en-  
gaged in the United States has a right  
to complain against the delays in the  
prize court proceedings against Ameri-  
can ships and the principle en-  
gaged in the United States has a right  
to complain against the delays in the  
prize court proceedings against Ameri-  
can ships and the principle en-

Some satisfaction is expressed, how-  
ever, over the fact that Great Britain  
seems now doubly anxious to ex-  
pedite these matters and has offered to  
do so just as soon as the American  
shippers have supplied the necessary  
papers in evidence.

## Four "R's" on Front Pages Everywhere

The R's came into their own  
today.

Instead of the famous three R's—  
readin', ritin', and 'rithemetic—we  
have with us on the front page of practically  
every newspaper in the United  
States the four R's—Rome,  
Rockefeller, Roosevelt, and  
Riggs.

These four R's are the big news  
stories of the day, and conse-  
quently occupy the most  
prominent positions in most  
newspapers.

## WALSH GRILLES JOHN D., JR., FOR THREE HOURS

Chairman of Industrial Relations  
Committee Intimates He  
Upheld Mine Men.

For nearly three hours today John  
D. Rockefeller, Jr., was lashed un-  
mercifully by Chairman Walsh, of the  
Federal Commission on Industrial Re-  
lations, in the final inquiry by that  
body into the activities of the Rocke-  
feller coal interests during the Colo-  
rado strike last year.

In biting questions Chairman Walsh  
inferentially accused Rockefeller of  
upholding the executive officers of  
the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company  
in waging armed war on helpless  
women and children in the Colorado  
territories, and of closing his eyes  
on all the facts brought about through  
official investigations of these horrors.

## MAGNATE ENTERS PROTEST

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and  
Commissioner Weinstock  
Said to Back Him.

Rockefeller's face flushed and his  
eyes flashed as he listened to these  
questions, but he did not lose his temper.  
He objected, however, on the grounds  
of unfairness because he was not per-  
mitted to qualify his replies as other  
witnesses had been.

Chairman Walsh's rushing tactics in  
questioning Rockefeller brought the in-  
vestigation to an abrupt halt at the  
opening of the session, and an execu-  
tive session was held by the commis-  
sion.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Com-  
missioner Weinstock are said to have  
objected to the hammer-and-tongs man-  
ner in which Rockefeller was being  
questioned.

After a delay of fifteen minutes the  
session was resumed and Chairman  
Walsh said that Mr. Rockefeller would  
be accorded every consideration.

The first question fired at him, how-  
ever, showed that Mr. Walsh did not  
propose to change his manner of ques-  
tioning Rockefeller.

Ludlow Disaster.  
The most bitter criticism from  
Chairman Walsh came when he was  
questioning Rockefeller about the  
Ludlow mine disaster. He read from  
a statement issued some time ago in  
which Rockefeller said "the persons  
who lost their lives at Ludlow were  
not shot, but smothered."

"Did you read the evidence at the  
coroner's inquest over the Ludlow  
disaster?" Chairman Walsh asked.  
When Rockefeller replied in the neg-  
ative, Walsh asked him if he did not  
feel it a duty to determine the facts  
to learn the train of events that led  
to the massacre.

"I have such knowledge of the ac-  
tions of the executives to give them  
my entire confidence," Rockefeller re-  
plied.

"Close Your Eyes."  
"Yes," Walsh continued, "You only  
take their word. You close your eyes  
to the crimes at Ludlow and the evi-  
dence of the coroner's inquest. You  
close your eyes to the other outrages  
You sit in your offices in New York  
and say 'I uphold these executives.'"

"Now for your information," Mr.  
Walsh continued, "I will tell you that  
all these people were not smothered.  
I will read you a postal card I re-  
ceived from a woman in Trinidad  
whose little boy was shot and killed  
while caressing his sister" as his  
mother wrote.

"Here is the picture of the child;  
do you want to see it?" Walsh asked  
as he handed it to Rockefeller.

"No," you have described it," Rocke-  
feller answered.

### Reads Telegram.

Walsh read a telegram from L. M.  
Bowers, vice president of the Colo-  
rado Fuel and Iron Company, in  
which he told Rockefeller five days  
before the Ludlow disaster of the  
arming of more than 100 volunteers  
at Trinidad, who were to be paid by  
the Rockefeller company.

"Do you know," Walsh asked, "that  
this is the troop that not only shot  
the little boy at Ludlow, but looted  
the bodies and set fire with the torch?"

"That's the report," Rockefeller  
replied.

"Do you uphold these acts?"  
"I don't uphold any acts of vio-  
lence," Rockefeller replied with heat.

"Yet, you say that you uphold  
every act of your executives, and  
your executives employed these gun-  
men," Walsh persisted.

Moral Responsibility.  
"Don't you feel a moral responsibility  
for these actions?" Walsh added.

"I would feel a greater moral respon-  
sibility if the executive officers had not  
done everything in their power to pre-  
serve life and property," was Rockefeller's  
response.

## Rockefeller's Inquisitor At Industrial Hearing



FRANK P. WALSH.

## CZAR CHECKS DRIVE AGAINST PEREMSYL

Three Hundred Thousand Troops  
Locked in Great Battle to  
Decide Fortress' Fate.

PETROGRAD, May 21.—Three hun-  
dred thousand troops are locked in a  
great battle north of Jaroslavl that may  
decide the fate of the fortress of Perem-  
ysl, won by the Russians after the  
most noted siege of the war.

In the face of terrific artillery fire,  
the Austro-German left wing has  
thrown a small body of troops across  
the river Lubaczovka, north of Jaros-  
lavl. The crossing was forced near  
Radava, the enemy suffering enormous  
losses. Russian counter attacks have  
hurled the enemy back to the bank of  
the river, where they face the danger  
of annihilation or capture.

Official dispatches describe the ar-  
tillery fighting north of Jaroslavl as the  
most violent since the enemy's drive on  
Peremysl began. The Germans swept  
the plain south of Jaroslavl with a con-  
tinuous fire that forced the Russians to  
abandon their positions north of the  
Lubaczovka and retire to the south  
bank, where they are successfully re-  
sisting all attempts by the Austro-Ger-  
mans to make further advance.

## Anglo-French Fleet Opens Terrific Fire Upon Smyrna's Forts

LONDON, May 21.—Anglo-French war-  
ships have appeared off Smyrna and  
commenced a terrific bombardment of  
the fort and the city. Dispatches from  
today report the bombardment of other  
Turkish towns along the Asia Minor  
coast.

Re-enforced by French detachments,  
the British expeditionary forces are en-  
gaged in a new battle with the Turks  
at the southern end of Gallipoli peninsula.

## Reported Fall of Riga Discredited in London

LONDON, May 21.—Private dispatches  
from Stockholm, reporting that the  
Germans have captured the great Rus-  
sian Baltic seaport of Riga, were today  
contradicted from any other source  
early today.

In official circles the report was gen-  
erally discredited.

## DRIVE UPON LILLE IS RENEWED BY BRITISH

Battle Around Ypres and Arras.  
Halted by Storm, Resumed  
With Fierce Fighting.

PARIS, May 21.—The great battle  
around Ypres and Arras, halted by a  
three-days' rainstorm, has been renewed  
with desperate fighting along the Yser  
canal.

The British have resumed their for-  
ward movement toward Lille. In a hot  
engagement near Neuve Chapelle, they  
advanced slightly in the direction of  
Aubers.

The Germans braved a steady machine  
gun fire and drove the allied troops out  
of their advanced trenches north of  
Ypres. The war office admitted the  
temporary setback in an official state-  
ment this afternoon, but declared the  
allies counterattacked and drove the  
enemy out of the captured ground. Tow-  
ard night the allies took the offensive  
in the same region and won new ground.

## British Prize Court Upholds Ophelia Seizure

LONDON, May 21.—The British prize  
court today held that the capture of the  
German steamer Ophelia last October  
was in accordance with the principles  
of international law, declaring that the  
Ophelia was masquerading as a hospi-  
tal ship, while in reality being used  
for scouting purposes.

## ITALIAN MALES INTERNEED BY AUSTRIA; MOBS CRY FOR BLOOD

Rome in Wild Frenzy as Rumors  
Fly of Battles—Crowds  
Await Cabinet's Declaration  
of War.

Greek Steamer, With Rice for  
Germany, Seized at Naples.  
Whereabouts of Italy's Fleet  
a Mystery.

ROME, May 21.—Armed with  
power to declare war immediately,  
the Italian cabinet was summoned  
into session at an unusually early  
hour today while the nation rested  
on a volcano of excitement.

Austria has begun internment all  
Italian males between the ages of  
seventeen and sixty, according to  
reports received here. Fifty thou-  
sand and Italians in the country around  
Barbariga, Dignano, and Marzana,  
in the Trieste region, today were  
placed aboard trains bound for  
concentration camps in Carniola  
and Croatia, according to advices  
received here. Leading Italians in  
Pola have been arrested and others  
terrorized by Austrian mobs.

An ultimatum may be sent to  
Austria by the ministry before  
night. It is understood the cabinet  
will take decisive action as soon as  
the senate adjourns this afternoon.

Wild rumors that hostilities al-  
ready had begun, that the Italian  
and Austrian forces had clashed  
along the border, and that the  
Italian fleet had sailed with orders  
to engage the Austrian naval  
forces, kept Rome feverishly ex-  
pectant throughout the night.

A report from Naples says the  
Italian authorities today seized a  
Greek steamer carrying a cargo of  
2,000 tons of rice and bound for  
Germany.

It is reported a war council will  
be held tonight.

Until daylight today a crowd of  
200,000, aflame with the war spirit,  
surged through the streets, bearing  
aloft the flags of Italy, France,  
England, Russia, Serbia, Monte-  
negro, and Japan.

SONNINO ARRIVES.  
Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister,  
was the first to arrive at the govern-  
ment offices. A few minutes later a big  
limousine bearing Premier Salandra  
and his secretary pressed through the  
crowd.

Carabinieri formed a lane through  
the great throng that closed in about  
the premier, shouting "Long live Salandra!"  
Before night the decision of the gov-  
ernment may be known. One report  
was that it would be an ultimatum  
fixing a time limit of forty-eight hours  
in which Austria may give final answer  
to the Italian demands. Another fore-  
cast was that the government would  
declare war without further recourse  
to diplomacy. Military circles were ex-  
pecting an order to begin hostilities  
within twenty-four hours.

Fleet's Position Secret.  
The whereabouts of the Italian fleet  
in the Adriatic is a deep mystery.

Though great bodies of troops are  
known to have been massed along the  
Gorizia frontier and along the border of  
Tyrol, the government has for weeks  
permitted not the slightest hint regard-  
ing the location of the naval forces to  
leak out.

A report telegraphed here from  
Venice that an Italian torpedo boat  
stopped the Austrian steamer Cosulich  
when it tried to leave port last night  
was passed by the censor, but is with-  
out official confirmation.

The captain of the Cosulich was said  
to have been placed under arrest and  
a contraband cargo confiscated. It is  
known that torpedo boats are guarding  
the harbors at Venice and Genoa to  
prevent interned German ships from  
putting out to sea.

Envoys Still There.  
The German ambassador, Prince von  
Buelow, and the Austrian special en-  
voy, von Macchio, have not yet left  
Rome. It was stated that their ambas-  
sadors had been ordered to leave early  
today.

Presumably, under orders from their  
governments they are seeking final ar-  
rangements for the protection of their  
citizens.

</